MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1899.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

Panis-Ricaque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Micaque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo

publication with to have rejected ar ticles returned, they must in all cares send stamps for that purpose,

### A Mortifying Revelation.

It is marvellous that at this time when the affairs of the United States have been suddenly spread wide over the field of international politics, and call for the broadest and most patriotic statesmanship, the coldest blooded partisanship and pettiest provincial narrowness come to the top in the Senate.

A great power of the world like the United States cannot be run prosperously by a partisan caucus empty of patriotism. or by the pedagogues of a village school-

Happily the mortifying revelation of Porto Rico and of a port in the Ladrones crudity in statesmanship, which the discussion provoked by the submission of the Treaty of Paris has brought out in the Senate, will come to an end a week from to-day

#### Aguinaldo's Man.

AGONCILLO, the "envoy" of AGUINALDO | ratified by the national Legislature. Amerat Washington, cannot have been sent leans cannot wish that any cloud should thither with any expectation that he would be received or recognized officially. Undoubtedly he was sent for the purpose of Republican Government, which at any hour keeping Aguinaldo informed of events in may succeed the Alphonsine regime, and Washington, of ascertaining, so far as pos- which may be able to effect an alliance with sible, the military and naval plans of the Administration with reference to the Philippines, of intriguing with the Aguinaldo Senators, and of publishing to the country the manifestoes which the State Department will not acknowledge.

Señor Agoncillo should be watched carefully. He is here in a very ticklish capacity. In his least offensive function he is appealing to the country against the Administration. In his more secret and dangerous business he is a spy, liable to be hanged by the neck until he is dead.

We advise him to walk warily. The United States is getting sick of this whole monkey business of AGUINALDO, and is not in the habit of pocketing insults or injuries for any great length of time. Senor Agon- thirty days ago, and it is probable that he CILLO should not make the mistake of con- could obtain it in the session convoked for founding the Government with a mulish minority of the Senate.

### A Momentous Year.

When the Treaty of Paris is ratifled by the Senate and peace assured, the last remaining obstacle to progress and prosperity will have been removed. The war with Spain will then soon pass into history, and the people will be free to give their undivided thought to peaceful concerns.

Not long after the 6th of February, when the vote on the ratification of the treaty of peace is to be taken, the present Congress will come to an end, and ratification will re lieve business from the uncertainties caused by a session of the National Legislature. The new Congress will not assemble until next December, and therefore all fear of disturbance from the Capitol at Washington will be removed for nine months.

It will be a time of rest greatly needed by the business of the country. During the whole of the twelve months past the public has been agitated by the most distracting of national questions. A year ago, or on the 25th of January, 1898, the Maine arrived at Havana as a peace- treaty, would furnish the Spanish Prime are striving for a return of the wildeat ful visitor. Early in February began the momentous discussion in the Senate over intervention in Cuba. In the middle of that month, or on the 15th, the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, and war with Spain was made inevitable In the beginning of the second week of March Congress appropriated \$50,000,000 to be used by the President for purposes of national defence-for war purposes. In April the country was fairly launched into war, and active hostilities continued until, on Aug. 12, the peace protocol was signed and an armistice proclaimed. On the 1st of October began the peace conferences at Paris, and they lasted until Dec. 10, when a treaty of peace was signed by the Commissioners.

Then came the present session of Congress and the long period of delay in the ratification of the treaty. The people had been rejoicing over a peace won by the unexampled victories of the war on both land and sea. They thought that the end had come, that war was over, and nothing remained to be done except the mere formality of the | and was undertaken, probably, in the hope ratification of the treaty of peace by the of promoting their practical unity. Senate. All trade bounded forward; a long period of prosperity without a parallel for its extent and magnitude seemed to be assured. Everywhere there was only hope;

all clouds seemed to have cleared away. When the present year began, however, the people were astounded by the information that a combination had been formed in the Senate with a view to harassing the advocates of peace by impeding the ratifica- and formerly Moderator of the English tion of the treaty, if not defeating it, and | Presbyterian Synod. That draft, a year on a pretext never before brought forward in history, the pretext that the trenty gave us too much, and that the peace would bring us too much glory!

The Senators in this league to prevent peace boasted that they controlled enough votes to make the ratification impossible by this Senate and to compel the President to distract further the country by calling an extra session of the new Senste after the 4th of March. This delay would prolong the war, invite bloodshed. and increase the likelihood of foreign complications which, they hoped, would be fatal to this treaty of peace. So eager were they to accomplish their shameless scheme that they forgot to consider that they were imperilling every interest of the people by the uncertainty they were intriguing to in-

troduce and prolong. That was the astounding situation in the Senate when at last agreement was reached to come to a vote on the treats a week from to-day. We shall then know precisely | tion, and in the relative prominence given to how many and who are the Senators who dare to persist to the last in their scheme | rimonious controversies and even to bloodto defraud the people of the peace for which they fought and for which they are all I tions in the religious world at this time. longing. We believe the number of such Its importance, too, appears to be great plotters against their country will be few when we remember, as the report of the nowever many they are they will be doomed | who have prepared this Catechism " repre-

to use their power to harass and humiliate not less, and probably many more, than their country and wreck its prosperity. THE SUN will publish conspicuously and often the black list of these public enemies,

so that the American people may never

of the Treaty?

out the antecedent sanction of the Parlia-

ment, for the existing Spanish Constitution

declares that the national territory can be

alienated only by and with the consent of

the Cortes. A review of the proceedings

of that body at the session held after

the signing of the protocol will show that

the evacuation of Cuba and the cession of

were expressly authorized, but that no au-

thority was given for the surrender of the

Philippines, which at that time had not

been asked for. It is probable therefore,

that the Queen Regent's advisers are right,

and that the cession of the Philippines will

not be constitutionally valid, unless it is

rest upon our title to the islands, lest it

should be turned to account by a Carlist or

Assuming that the Cortes have the con-

stitutional power to reject that part of the

peace treaty by which the Philippines are

ceded to the United States, we may next

inquire whether they are likely to exercise

the power. Had the treaty been promptly

ratified we could have answered the ques

tion in the negative. When the popular

branch of the present Cortes was elected the

friends of Prime Minister Sagasta secured

ed to have received lately a promise of sup-

port from that faction of the Conserva-

tives which is headed by Senor Robledo.

There is no doubt that Seffor Sagasta could

have obtained a ratification of the treaty

Feb. 16, should be be sincerely anxious to

do so. If, however, the treaty should be

war, and negotiations for peace would have

to be resumed, the outcome whereof

cannot be foreseen. Nor would it be for

advance for any fresh specific proposal re-

lating to the Philippines, since in the course

of the negotiations, which would have to be

renewed, some event favorable to Spain

might occur, such as a violent demonstra-

tion by AGUINALDO against American au-

affected Cubans, or the outbreak of a gen-

eral war in Europe, in which latter event

an alliance with Spain might become stra

tegically valuable to some of the combat-

There is no doubt that the vast majority

Philippines, which was exacted by our com-

missioners at Paris; that Señor Sagasta

Minister with a pretext for resuming his

us either to recur to open hostilities, or to

enter upon new negotiations which might

A New Catechism.

We print elsewhere a new Catechism,

which has been prepared, adopted and pub-

lished by a commission appointed for the

land known as Evangelical. The movement

of which it is the result was started two

years ago by the General Committee of the

byterians, and Bible Christians. First, a

preliminary draft of the Catechism was

ago, was revised by a preliminary commit-

tee, and then, after long deliberation, it

was revised finally and adopted unanimous-

In submitting this new Catechism for the

mission refer to the fact that "no such

combined statement of interdenominational

belief has ever previously been attempted,

day when MARTIN LUTHER contended with

HULDREICH ZWINGLI," or more than three

hundred years ago. They say also, and it

is certainly a very suggestive indication,

that, "in view of the distressing contro-

versies of our forefathers, it is profoundly

significant and gladdening to beable to add

this Catechism has been finally adopted

trinal statement, of ecclesiastical organiza-

without a dissentient vote."

much less achieved, since the lamentable

ly by the full commission of twenty.

mercial interests.

a large majority, and the Cabinet is report-

a strong naval power.

liament?

ose the memory of the Senators who enand seeks rather to emphasize theological agreement, at the same time steering clear deavored to deprive them of the blessings of the peace they had won and of the rest to of new causes of division introduced by the scientific school of theologians recently which they were so well entitled after a year generated in Protestant orthodoxy. The of tremendous strain and excitement. definition of the Bible, for instance, is broad and general as "the inspired record How Would Spain Regard the Defeat and duty." The Church of CHRIST IS described as a spiritual rather than According to a telegram from Madrid it is officially announced that the Cortes will a solid organic body, as "made up of be convoked on Feb. 16, whether or no the modes, and scattered throughout the treaty of peace shall meanwhile have been world, yet one in Him." Inferentially, confirmed by the United States Senate. therefore, the organic differences are treated Have anti-expansionist Senators reflected upon the effect that our rejection of the as non-essential. The purely spiritual character of the Church is emphasized treaty might have upon the Spanish Parfurther in the description of "the essential The treaty provides upon its face that it mark of a true branch of the Catholic Church" as "the presence of CHRIST, shall become binding when it shall have through His indweiling Spirit, manifested been confirmed by the United States Senate in holy life and fellowship." The "decisive and signed by the Queen Regent of Spain. proof" of the validity of a Christian minis-Queen Christina, however, has been adtry is made to be independent of any mere vised that she should not assume the reform of ecclesiastical ordination by the aponsibility of signing the document with-

parts of the world."

Divine Head of the Church, manifested in the conversion of sinners and the edification of the Body of Christ." In general, this attempt to harmonize the belief of the Churches described as Evangelical is worthy of the most serious consideration. It would have been impossible a generation ago, or even fifteen years ago. and that it is possible now is a fact of great significance. It is indicative of the prevailing indifference as to questions of belief, doctrine and matters of practice which once separated Protestantism into embittered factions, questions over which religious believers fought as vital to the eternal welfare of mankind. Now Protestant ortho doxy is disposed more and more to pass them by as unessential differences of opinion concerning matters upon which the hope of salvation has no dependence.

sixty millions of avowed Christians in all

It will be seen that the Catechism avoids

carefully the old grounds of controversy

#### The Superabundance of Banks.

The announcement that the stockholders of the Franklin National Bank of this city have decided to put the institution into voluntary liquidation will surprise nobody who has watched the course of the banking business here and elsewhere. In Boston eight banks have recently surrendered their charters and consolidated with a ninth. In St. Louis two large banks have just been merged into one. Here in New York the number of independent banks has been reduced not only by insolvency and by retirement, but by the passing of several small ones into the control of larger ones. In all these cases, it was found that the continued existence of the defunct or absorbed institutions was not required by the needs of business, and it, accordingly, ceased.

In the face of these facts, the so-called currency reformers keep up their clamor rejected by our Senate, there would be no for legislation favoring the creation of more banks and of little ones at that. definite proposal for SAGASTA to submit to Their favorite measure is a reduction of the Cortes, for technically the United States the limit of capital required for national and Spain would have reverted to a state of banks, from its present amount of \$50,000 to one of \$20,000, or \$25,000. They assert that this reduction will promote the establishment of banks in remote rural the Premier's interest to ask ratification in districts, which are now destitute of banking facilities, and thus benefit agricultural communities. They do not consider that if a bank like the Franklin National, with a capital of \$200,000, cannot earn its living here in the great city of New York, a little bank with \$20,000 or \$25,000 capital thority, or a rebellion on the part of discannot possibly do better among "poor" agricultural people. Rent, salaries, taxes and unavoidable losses would eat up its

earnings and leave nothing for dividends. What the currency reformers are really driving at is legislation, which, with future of Spaniards resented the cession of the amendments, will permit the little banks, now advocated by them under the cloak of a benevolent concern for our agriculturist consented thereto against his will; and that | fellow citizens, to issue circulating notes | the American Senate, by rejecting the on their own credit without security. They original reluctant attitude, thus compelling when banks established in inaccessible swamps and forests, but owned by speculators in Chicago and other large cities be spun out for months, and leave us mean- flooded the country with a currency that while in an equivocal position, detrimental cost nothing but the expense of printing, in a high degree to our industrial and com- and returned large profits to its issuers.

There are already in existence enough and more than enough, banks to do all the banking business among us that can be done legitimately, and none is needed for the purpose of swelling the volume of our paper money. The power to issue that money can nowhere be lodged so safely as purpose and consisting of representative in the hands of the National Government, theologians of all the free Churches of Engwhere it is now, where it ought to stay, and where it will stay.

The Pension Bill. National Council of these Churches, with the Although the bill for pensions is the view to showing and strengthening their substantial agreement in relation to the largest of all the annual appropriations, and this year amounted to \$145,233,830, fundamental and essential truths of Chrisit passed the House with only a few mintianity." That is, it was an effort to indiutes of debate, the discussion occupying cate their doctrinal and spiritual harmony less than a page of the Congressional Record, and breaking all records, we believe, for brevity. Now the Senate has concurred in The commission to which the preparation of the Catechism was intrusted numbered the measure, with rather less celerity, but twenty, and included foremost representawithout amendments, the bill carrying to a dollar the exact estimates submitted. tives of the Baptists, Congregationalists,

the various divisions of Methodism, Pres-The current appropriation is just \$4,000,-000 larger than that of last year; but since here was a pension item of \$8,000,000 in made by the Rev. Dr. J. O. DYKES, Principal the last session's deficiency bill, the real of the Presbyterian College at Cambridge difference may possibly turn out the other way. In any case, there was an actual disbursement of \$144,651,879 for the fiscal year 1898, which is close upon the amount appropriated this year. Besides, the need of outlays on account of Spanish war pensions has been considered, although Mr. BARNEY, who had charge of the bill in the common use of Evangelicalism, the com-House, said he hardly looked for the addition of \$4,000,000 to the year's expendi-

ures on that score. This greatest of the annual outlays has be ome almost as much a matter of simple de partment bookkeeping as that which provides for the payment of interest on the naional debt. Given the number of pensioners on the roll and the rates due them, the question of how much money must be voted becomes one of arithmetic; for it is customary to leave to a deficiency approthat every question and every answer in printion such undetermined outlays as may result from the legislation of Congress

after the bill is reported. The increasing tendency of those Churches The reason why the Senate debate was so to make light of past differences of docmuch longer than that of the House, though reaching the same result, is to be found in the attempt to introduce general legislaspecific dectrines, which formerly led to action into the bill and the discussion of other questions. Two of the amendments proshed, is one of the most striking manifestaposed, Mr. SEWELL's forbidding pensions to widows who may hereafter marry pensioners or to their minor children, and Mr SULLIVAN'S, forbidding the payment of a next Monday, but whoever they are and commission puts it, that the theologians dependent pension to persons other than soldiers' widows, who have an income of to the fate they deserve as men who sought | sent. directly or indirectly, the beliefs of | \$750 a year outside the pension, really in-

volved important questions, but were ruled out on points of order, although Mr. Gaz-LINGER, the Chairman of the Pension Committee, thought the latter amendment sound in principle. The Pension Commissioner feels bound by the strict wording of the law, and hence it would seem that some such provision as Mr. SULLIVAN'S should be considered, when it comes up on its

merits in the annual supply bill. The other proposed amendment, Mr. Sewell's, had already been passed by of Gon's revelation to be our rule of faith | the Senate, but the House did not concur in it. Mr. GALLINGER, in supporting it, said that it had the approval of the Pension Commissioner, and further pointed many communions, organized in various out that while there are only three soldiers of the war of 1812 left living, pensions are still paid to 2,407 persons as widows of soldiers of that war, while there are even five widows of the Revolutionary war. At that rate, he urged, we shall be pensioning

widows of the civil war as late as 1980. As for the speeches of Mesers, HALE and GORMAN on the pension bill, their compilations of preposterous figures and distorted facts were painably meant only to obstruct the ratification of the peace treaty and the progress of the nation along the lines of

definition that it is "the sanction of the Extracts from a speech that rings more orously than when it was delivered in the United States Senate, nearly half a century ago. are printed conspicuously in another column. It sprang from the broad and patriotic imagination of the statesman who is ever becoming more prominent in the estimation of his countrymen as time goes on, William H. SEWARD, and shows that SEWARD and CLAY, of whom SEWARD was speaking, were both ardent expan sionists, and firm believers in the glorious SEWAED with true prophetic inspiration pictured the very scene that is now being enacted What a rebuke to the blind obstructionists

> The Hon, DUDLEY WOOTEN, the member of the Texas House of Representatives who has insisted upon dragging Texas out of the Union on account of the infamous usurpation of the Federal Government in levying a tax on the bonds of county and State officials, has concluded not to go out. He is not entirely reconciled, but he feels that he cannot afford leave the Union in company with the Anti-Imperialist League. While he is very particular about the Constitution, he is also particular about his associates.

One of the striking features in Mr. Hoar's ntellectual make to is his calm indifference to facts when they get in the way of his theories,—Hartford

races and mixed races of the Philippines, ut terly ignorant of and unfit for self-government pre one "people," on a level with the inhabitants of Concord and Worcester, and just dying for a chance to hold a taown meetin' and elect a Gineral Court.

#### Roman Catholic Colleges.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a graduate of one of the two Catholic college named (Mount St. Mary's) permit me to reply to the letter signed "A Catholic Reader." As a graduate of a Catholic college he has a very peculiar notion, so far as my six years' experience extends, of the spirit animating these institutions. He says that "the Catholic student is accus-

omed to be satisfied with what the Church teaches, feeling perfectly sure the supporting reasons are good, and not interested in their ogency unless he is ambitious to enter the priesthood." As a matter of fact, no man can e graduated from a Catholic college without mastering not only the "supporting reasons of his belief, whether religious, philosophic or scientific, but he must also view and meet every objection urged from any quarter against the positions taken. Only within the comparatively limited range of doctrine (matters of Catholic faith and morals; is he "satisfied with what the Church teaches," and as to these points he must be able to "give a reason for the faith that is in him" or he ennot get his degree.

The letter concedes to Catholic students "an incalculable advantage in the light of their religious principles, "so that he cannot logically find fault with their satisfaction and content therein. In the literary and scientific field the Catholic student has a range of investigation and acceptance of results equal to any other student. He may "give every man his ear" who comes as the bringer of truth, but, in the spirit of true science, he "reserves his judgment" until the facts are in evidence, and if he desires to search for himself his Catholic college training will not debar but rather aid him. As for the Declaration of Independence being better understood in universities withhe must be able to "give a reason for the faith out the faith." the statement implies different standards of patriolism between Catholies and non-Catholies. There is but one untoinal flag for Mount St. Mary's or Georgetown or any Catholic college in the United States, the flag of the Stats and Stripes. The records of every war in which the country has engaged prove this Statement, a due proportion of names upon the Declaration itself proves it, and a more than due proportion of Catholics on every battleship and in every regiment in the recent war against a so-called Catholic power brings the living evidence up to date.

New York, Jan 25. John J. Rooney. out the faith," the statement implies differ-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Every graduate of Georgetown University, or of any other Jesuit university, knows that the Catho-He student at such an institution is taught to reason for himself, else why does he spend to much time and labor on the study of mathe-

maties, logic, and philosophy? In these institutions they do not have to study merely the history of philosophy, and be able to tell who Spinoza, Tonglorgi, St. Thomas and others were, and what they wrote, but also to learn what opinions these men held. Whatever his philosophical doctrines are, the student must be able to prove them and to refute all objections brought against them, the purpose being to teach the student not only to reason. but to reason in an orderly way. The student may hold any philosophical doctrine, even though it be diametrically opposed to that of the professor, if he can refute all objections and successfully defend his thesis. Your cor-respondent, "Catholic Reader," can never hav-ted the professor of the can be successfully defend his thesis. Your cor-respondent, "Catholic Reader," can never hav-studied Catholic philosophy as it is taught by the Jesuits.

studied Catholic philosophy as it is taught by the Jesuits.

The average Catholic sludent is continually asking about matters which he does not understand, and does not rest content until the answers are clear and well proved; he will believe nothing concerning his religion, except, of course, revealed truths, without proof. By saying that the Catholic scholar is easily satisfied concerning the truths of his religion, your correspondent brands such as merely lazy or indifferent men, but this should be set down to the individual, not to Catholic scholars. I venture to say that the "Catholic Reader" cannot find one man easily satisfied in his sensel with "the teachings of the Church" who has graduated at Georgetown or Mount St. Mary's from the school of arts.

New Yore, Jan. 25.

# The Case of Mrs. Maybrick.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir. Knowing your friendly attitude in the past toward our unfortunate countrywoman. Mrs. May brick, I wish you would make known reasons for hope concerning her. It is the custom of the English Home Office to re-use long sentences in the case of female convicts at the end of seven, ten, fifteen and twenty years. The present year is the tenth since Mrs. Maybrick's con-viction, and the reply of the Home Secretary to Dr. Clark, M. P., Mr. Davitt, M. P. and to Mr. Daiziel, M. P., at last summer's session of Parliament viz., that he thir Matthew White Bidley) was aware of the strong opinion held in America and in England as to Mrs. Maybrick's innocence, also that she had een adequately punished, has led to strong hopes that the ten year revision period will result in her release and cause much satisfaction is England as well as in this country.

Friends are making another strong effort with the lome Secretary for her release, and it is important that they should feel in England that America takes a great interest in her unhappy fate BROOKLYS, Jan. 28. HELEN DESSMORE.

# Direction Made a Difference.

From the Richmond Prapatch Mike, what would you say was the distance be-cen liere and the next public house."
That depinds, sor.
Depends on what?

THE VISION OF A GREAT AMERICAN. The Day We Live In Foretold with Pride by Booms the Cause. the Father of Alaska, William H. Seward.

'Among geniuses so lofty as these (Webster, Calhoun, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Monroe, Madison, and Jefferson), Henry Clay bore a part in regulating the constitutional freedom of political debate, establishing that long-contested and most important line which divided the sovereignty of the several States from that of the States confederated; asserting the right of neutrality, and vindicating it by a war against Great Britain, when that just, but extreme measure became necessary; adjusting the terms on which that perilous, yet honorable contest, was brought to a peaceful close; perfecting the army, and the navy, and national policy of the Government in more than one crisis of apparently threatened revolution; asserting and calling into exercise the powers of the Government for making and Improving in ternal communications between the States; arousing and encouraging the Spanish-Amerian colonies on this continent to throw off the foreign yoke, and to organize governments on principles congenial to our own, and thus creating external bulwarks for our own national defence; establishing equal and impartial peace and amity with all existing maritime powers; and extending the constitutional organization of Government over vast regions, all secured in his lifetime by purchase or by conquest, whereby the pillars of the republic have been removed from the banks of the St. Mary's to the borders of the Rio Grande, and from the margin of the Mississippi to the Pa-

of Henry Clay.

eific coast. . . . "The Union exists in absolute integrity, and the republic in complete and triumphant development. Without having relinquished any part of their individuality, the States have more than doubled already, and are increasing in numbers and growing in political strength and expansion more rapidly than ever before. Without having absorbed any State, or having even encroached on any State, the confederation has opened itself so as to embrace all the new members who have some; and now, with capacity for further and ndefinite enlargement, has become fixed, enduring and perpetual. Although it was doubted only half a century ago whether our political system could be guaranty for the peace and happiness of society, it stands now confessed by the world the form of government not only most adapted to empire, but also most congenial with the constitution of

human nature. When we consider that the nation has been conducted to this haven, not only through stormy seas, but altogether also without a course and without a star; and when we consider, moreover, the sum of happiness that has already been enjoyed by the American people, and still more the influence which the great achievement is exerting on the advancement and amelioration of the condition of mankind we see at once that it might have satisfied the highest ambition to have been, no matter how

"Certainly, sir, no one will assert that Henry Clay in that transaction performed an obscure. or even a common part. On the contrary, from the day in which he entered the public service until that on which he passed the gates of death he was never a follower, but always a leader

"Our institutions throw a broad shadow "Our institutions throw a broad shadow across the St. Lawrence, and, stretching beyond the valley of Mexico, reach even to the plains of Central America, while the Sandwich Islands and the shores of China recognize their renovating influence. Wherever that influence is felt, a desire for protection under those institutions is awakened.

"Expansion seems to be regulated not by any difficulties of resistance, but by the moderation which results from our own internal constitution. No one knows how rapidly that restraint may give way. Who can tell how far or how fast it ought to yield? Commerce has brought the ancient continents near to us, and created necessities for new positions-perhaps connections or colonies thereand with the trade and friendship of the elder nations, their conflicts and collisions are brought to our doors and to our hearts. Our sympathy kindles, or indifference extinguishes the fires of freedom in foreign lands. Before we shall be fully conscious that a change is going on in Europe, we may find ourselves once more divided by that eternal line of separation that leaves on the one side those of our citizens who obey the impulses of sympathy, while on the other are found those who submit only to the counsels of prudence. Even prudence will soon be required to decide whether distant regions, east and west, shall come under our own protection, or be left to aggrandize a rapidly spreading domain of hostile despotlam."

# From the Boston Evening Transcript.

The use of the diamond saw for cutting stone is facilitating the crection of the buildings for the exposition of 1900 at Paris. This new circular saw is due to Felix Fromholt, a Parisian engineer. The diamonds which form the cutting teeth of the saw are common crystals, worth about ten shillings a carat, and they are fixed in a steel disk over six feet in diameter. which is mounted on a spindle and revolved by steam power like an ordinary circular saw. For sawing hard stones there are two hundred diamonds in the cutting edge, and the speed is three hundred turns a minute. It advances into the stone about a foot in that time. For soft stones the teeth are of steel, with diamonds at intervals of every five teeth, and at a speed of twelve turns a minute the saw advances about a yard in that time.

about a ward in that time.

The new saw has been at work in the workshops of the Champs Elysees for several months and has given every satisfaction. It cuts and dresses the stone on all sides and gives it sharp outlines. Moreover, it does so at one-eighth to one-tenth the cost of hand labor. A saw of this kind with an alternative movement, sawing stones four to six feet high, is to be set up. Evidently this new implement has a future before it and may be recommended to the attention of atonecuters in this country, especially the granite workers of Scotland.

# Queerly Spelled Names.

A good story is told of the Rev. Ottiwell Wood. a celebrated English preacher. Mr. Wood had to appear as a witness in a north country assize court and was asked and gave his name in due

course.

What?" asked the Judge peevishly, heing rather deaf. Mr. Wood repeated his answer.

Can't hear you; spell it out," snapped the Judge.

"O double T. I. double U. E. double I. double U. double O. D.

The Judge threw down his pen in despair.

This is even a more remarkable name than that of the late Admiral W. W. Wood, which the cadets at the Annapolis Naval Academy, when he was an instructor in mathematics there. he was an instructor in mathematics there. always wrote "W. cube. O. square, D."

SUPREME COURT CAUTIONS YALE. Discrimination in the Price of Its Dormitory

New Haven, Jan. 28 .- Something of a senation has been occasioned at Yale because From Mr. Seward's speech in the Senate upon the death the Supreme Court of Connecticut, speaking through Judge Hammersley, has seen fit to caution the university upon the threatened loss of its democratic spirit. The warning occurs in the decision handed down by the Supreme Court in the celebrated tax case of the town of New Haven against the university. One of the ontentions of the town was that the dormttories of Yale were utilized simply for trade purposes, and that their original purpose of extending equal opportunities to rich and poor students had been entirely lost sight of. This, the Supreme Court says in effect, Is true.

The argument urged by the defendant, claim that the dormitories assessed are pracstantially this; the college is intended prifortifications; settling the fiscal and financial great majority of foundations express this sonal worth. When, therefore, in the apportionstudent is relegated to the unsightly disc rich student promoted to the comparative portionment is adopted which violates the esential conditions of college life."

humbly, concerned in so great a transaction.

\* \* \* "We are rising to another and more sublime stage of national progress-that of expanding wealth and rapid territorial aggrandizement.

# Diamond Saws for Cutting Stone.

this state of affairs. The Yale Administration of the Stuream Court.

Weekly, whose opinion in Yale matters carries great weight, heartily indorses the reprimand of the Stuream Court.

We are bound to admit," says the Weekly. That the warning was in order. Reinforced by this high authority, we cannot but reiterate in plainer language than we may have yet used that the general policy of the corporation, in the treatment of its dormitories, has been inconsistent with the spirit of the place, with the common, if not the unanimous, desire of those who have furnished these dermitories, and, though clearly within the law, as the Eupreme Court has said, is without and against the higher law of this place. It has threatened the lest asset of Yale, and proceeding on a purely commercial basis, has linally reached the point where it has also threatened most seriously those visible and material assets of the university which it was supposed to foster."

Of course the corporation has but one reply to make to criticisms of this kind, and this is a purely practical one. They call attention to the fact that it costs about \$2,000 a day to run the university; that its income is uncertain and vaciliating, and that very frequently there is a large deficit at the end of the year. The managers simply assert that they are forced to charge these high rates for their rooms as the only means of saving the institution from the receiver's hands. They say that it is a case of high prices or a case of bankruptay, and that they have simply selected the reso of the two evils. The only solution of the irrodom presented is a large university endowment.

"Heome Yale benefactor," said a well-known Tale mu, discussing the situation, "should present the university with a million or two on the understanding that the prices of all the rooms should be the same and that they should be assigned by by the would be the greatest triend Yale has ever had. He would do more for the threatener. Yale democracy than a thousand new dormitories. Ferhaps Yale is no

A Fifteen Story of 1784.

From the Hartford Courant.

times fifteen years.

# From the Buffalo Commercial

THE TWELFTH CENSUS.

Provisions of the Bill to Be Reported to the

WARHINGTON, Jan. 29.-The bill providing

for the twelfth general census, to be taken in

House Cenaus Committee, will be reported to

the House by Chairman Hopkins. The finish-

ing touches were given to the measure rester-

day and the report will be ready for submis-

sion to-murrow afternoon. The bill offers the

Izing the census of 1890, and the lessons which

were learned by the census takers nine years

ago and the changed conditions of the roun-

radical change of plan in gathering the vita

1900.

and industrial statistics of the country in

The official report of the tenth census was

not completely published until nine years and

four months after the gathering of statistics

and been completed, and the report of the

eleventh census, or census of 1890, was re-

published until eight years and three montos

The bill to be reported to morrow requires

after the work of enumeration had been no

that the flual report on the census be pub

lished complete within two years, so that the

statistics will not have become obsolets as was

the case with the late census. It has been de-

elded by the House Census Committee that

the employees of the Census Bureau shall not

be included in the classified civil service. The

argument is made that inasmuch as the

taresting contrasts to the measure author-

1900, prepared under the direction of the

says Judge Hammersley, "in support of its tically used for the purpose of trade is submarily for scholars who are poor, and the purpose more or less clearly; no one shall be prevented by limitation of birth or means from full development of his capacity for the service of the State; an essential feature of the ollege is equality; no special privileges or honors can be secured except through perment, the students are practically divided on the right and left hand, according to the marks of realth, and, as the finding shows, the poor fort represented by 75 cents a week, and the luxury represented by \$10 a week, a rule of ap-

be included in the classified civil service. The argument is made that inasmuch as the enumerators, who will form the larger part of the force to be employed on the census, are necessarily such persons as cannot be found in the classified civil service, it is best not to apply civil service rules to any class of embloyees engaged in the work.

The House bill differs radically from the measure introduced some time ago in the Senate, it provides that the taking of the senate, it provides that the taking of the senate, it provides that the work of emmeration the completed within fifteen does a the cities and thirty days in the country districts. The measure carries an appropriating of \$1,000,000 to defray the expenses of the current year. It will devolve upon the next Congress to provide funds for the continuous of the work. It provides for the appearance of the work. It provides for the appearance essay number of leads of geographical discissions at \$3,000 a chief clerk and a geographical discissions at \$3,000 a chief clerk and a geographical discission of the country, as a \$1,400 and lifeteen clerks at \$1,500 and lifeteen clerks Upon this contention the Judge makes the owing significant comment: "There would be force in this argument, so far as it is supported by facts, if addressed to the college authorities. We do not care to minimize its force for that purpose. It goes without saying that the most costly gifts cannot compensate for any loss of that spirit of independent equality which is the life of the university and which has here to force especially characterized this plaintiff."

This is certainly a rebuke of the present policy of Yale, so far as its dormitories are concerned, from a high source, and is so taken by the officials of the institution. It only brings prominently into view once more a criticism which has been directed against Yale, especially by her own alumni, ever since the croecion of Vanderbilt Hall. Old graduates returning to the university at the commencement season have expressed astonishment at the large prices charged by the university for their best rooms and the luxury with which they are fitted up. Even ten years ago a Yale undergraduate who paid \$3 a week for his college room was regarded as a young for that purpose. It goes without saying that large prices charged by the university for their best rooms and the luxury with which they are fitted up. Even ten years ago a Yale undergraduate who paid \$1 a week for his college room was regarded as a young man either of unbounded resources or of unbounded extravagance. There were only a very few rooms in Durfee College which rented for that sum: the majority ranged anywhere from 75 cents to \$1.50 a week. With the substitution of the Old Brick Row by the more ornate dormitories of the quadrangle, however, there has come a change. In ten years the average price of the college rooms has numped from \$1 to \$5 a week, and the highest price from \$1 to \$5 a week, and the highest price from \$1 to \$5 a week and the highest price from \$1 to \$5 a week and the highest price from \$1 to \$5 a week and the highest price from \$1 to \$5 a week and the highest price from \$1 to \$5 a week and the highest price from \$1 to \$5 a week and the highest price from \$1 to \$5 a week and the highest price from \$1 to \$5 a week and the highest price from \$1 to \$5 a week and the highest price from \$1 to \$5 a week and the highest price from \$1 to \$5 a week and the highest price from \$1 to \$5 a week and the highest price from \$1 to \$5 a week and the highest price from \$1 to \$5 a week and the highest price from \$1 to \$5 a week and the highest price from \$1 to \$5 a week are the highest price from \$1 to \$1 he five, named according to subje divisions of population, mortality, turing, mechanical culture. The heads culture. The heads of these grand are expected to be selected for their experts in the several branches of it. It is said that the counteration district of the comprise more than from 1,500 of population, this limitation beam necessary by the rule that the work meration shall be completed within filtery days. The enumerators will daily wages of from \$3/10.56, the largering paid to enumerators in large citie the work of enumerators in large cities. spirit for which the university has always been no respected is a point that is vigorously discussed. There are those who assert that the presence of all the rich men on one part of the college campus and all the poor on another cannot conduce to a democratic atmosphere, and Vanderbilt and Welch halls are not only criticised, especially by the returning alumni, for the high rates at which the rooms are rented, but for the material luxuries thrown in. These old graduates, who were accustomed to getting up on early winter mornings and cracking the ice in their water nitchers before their morning wash, shake their heads at the porcelain bathfubs, the only fireliness and the enved oak wainsecting of Vanderbilt Hall. Chauncey M. Depewtells a story of meeting such an outraged graduate on the campus one day, who was violently expostulating against these bathfubs.

"What kind of bathfubs, did you have?" ing paid to enumerators in large cities where the work of enumeration is more difficult. Each enumerator will have a much smaller number of questions to ask than was the case in 1890, when the number was 250, and when the work of census taking was not only tedi-ous but consumed too much time. For the first time in any census provision is made in the neuding measure for security statisties of mining in the United States. Al-though the work of enumerating the popula-tion is to be completed within a few days force tion is to be completed within a few days from the time of beginning it, the director will be allowed to pursue the collection of statistics in regard to mining and a number of other sub-jects by means of correspondence and special streets. orly expostulating against these bathfubs.
"Why do you object," said Mr. Depew
What kind of bathfubs did you have?" THE TOPEKA ORDERED HOME.

"What kind of bathtubs did you have?"
We didn't have any, sir, and we were a great deal better off without them," was the reply. The cheapest rooms on the Yale campus are two in South Middle and one in North College that rent for 75 cents a week. The rooms are hardly fir for human habitation, are damp and dingy and a constant menace to the health of their occupants. They form something of a contrast to the eighteen rooms, sixteen of which are in Vanderbilt Hall, that find ready tenants at \$10 a week, and in this contrast meet the extremes of undergraduate poverty and undergraduate wealth. The rest of the 450 rooms range all the way between these extremes, although it must be admitted that the larger number are nearer the \$10 limit. In Vanderbilt Hall there are two rooms that rent for \$4.50, one for \$5.50, nine for \$7, fourteen for \$8, tweive for \$8.50, six for \$1 and sixteen Her Boilers Are Not in Good Condition and WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.-Secretary Long said his evening that the cruiser Topeka, about whose departure from San Juan for Norfolk is ow The Sun told this morning, was coming home because her boilers were not in good ondition. The Topeka is not a new vesse condition. The Topeka is not a new vessel. She was built by the Thames Iron Works of England for a European Government, but was not paid for, and the firm sold her to the United States, when agents of this Government were buying ships in Europe, just before the beginning of hostilities with Spain. She proved to be a very good war vessel, although her machinery was old. Defects in her boilers were developed on her recent cruise through the West Indies, and when she got to San Juan the Navy Department ordered her to return to for \$4.50, one for \$5.50, nine for \$7, fourteen for \$8. twelve for \$8.50, six for \$9 and sixteen for \$10. In Pierson, lin which the rooms are also, as a rule, very high, twelve rent for \$2.50, twenty-four for \$3.50, four for \$5.60 and eight for \$7. In Welch and White the prices are also beyond the reach of the average undergraduate. The lowest rates are naturally found in the Old Brick Row and in Berkeley. In Department ordered her Moriols.

The Topeka left San Juan yesterday, accommunical by the collier Sterling, which was under orders to tow the cruiser if necessary. From the Detroit Free Press average intelligence in certain di seem to lack even the protection the income from that building is very small compared to the money invested. The weekly income amounts to \$516, or, fluring forty weeks in the college year, to \$20,440 a year. Inasmuch as this building, at the very lowest estimate, cost \$800,000, this would give an income of about 2½ per cent, without deducting the expense of its maintenance, which must be quite a sum. Inasmuch as the dormitory was a gift, of course the university can easily afford this low rate of interest, but it is a different story with the buildings erected at its own expense. Pierson Hall, built about three years ago from university funds, is a case in point, and considered purely as a business investment, is one of the rarest plums in New Haven. A liberal estimate of the cost of this building is about \$75,000. The income from it is \$274 per week, or \$11,000 per year; in other words, the university has invested its \$75,000 at about 15 per cent. This, of course, explains the reason for the high price for the rooms in Pierson Hall, which, in itself, is a very modestly equipped dormitory.

On the other hand, Berkeley Hall, which is

"Some men that have average or more than directions. You've the man who go the old story of the man who got or the wrong side of the saw while trimming a tree and never realized his error till he had dropped twenty feet to hard ground? Well, sir, I have a true incident to match it.

"Ge ahead," was urged upon the pidlosopher, who is one of Detroit's big ice dealers.

"A chap came to me early in the season and wanted me to invest in an is-centring mehine he had invented. He tried to tell me all about it, but I shright told him togeth his machine out on the ice and not it to work as soon as we commenced operations. If it would do what he claimed hit, we would have no difficulty in coming to terms. I happened to be on the field the morning of his aipearance, but was too busy superintending affairs to give him or his device and special attention.

"Suddenly there was a great veiling soul-

intending affairs to give him or his device and special attention.

Suddenly there was a great veiling, spattering and calling for help. We tished any intenting and calling for help. We tished any inventive friend out of the water, half drowned and half frozen. His machine had started, under the lee, for a journey toward Ningara Falls.

"How did the thing happen?" Nothing accidental about it. The machine was made to cut circular pieces of lee. The whole trouble with the thing was that the genius and his machine had to start in the centre of the fated circle while working

#### Mr. Dingley Not a Joker. From the Chicago Record.

explains the reason for the high price for the rooms in Pierson Hall, which, in itself, is a very modestly equipped dormitory.

On the other hand, Berkeley Hall, which is an extension of White Hall, and was built about the same time as Vanderbilt Hall, when the protest against the high-priced rooms was so strong, and was intended to silence in a measure those protests, yields about 4 per cent. The rooms were offered at a low price in order that the poor students who were crowded out of Vanderbilt Hall might have some place to go. This act, in itself, has been vigorously criticised as a deliberate intention of the authorities to separate the rich and the poor men, or at least on the ground that its action has had that result. The rebuke administered by so important a tribunal as the Supreme Court of Connecticut has again stirred up the slumbering opposition to this state of affairs. The Iale Alumni Beckly, whose opinion in Yale matters carries great weight, leartily indorses the reprimand of the Supreme Court.

"We are bound to admit," says the Werkly. John Allen of Mississippi, the humorist of the House, declares that the late Mr. Dingley was devoided humor. One day, while on his way to the Capitol, Mr. Allen stopped in front of a wellknown book store and proceeded to take mental inventory of the contents of the winder Mr. Dingley came along, and, noticing M Allen, stopped to speak to him.

"Oh, Mr. Dingley," said Mr. Allen, "Lang-to see you. Do you know I was just think in about you? We were informed that after it pussage of your tariff bill there would be in mouse prisaperly and that prices would go.

mense presperity, and that prices would be mense presperity, and that prices would ze Instead I notice in this store that there been a cut of 80 per cent. That does not very much like prosperity, does it. Mr Di ley?"

very much like prosperity, does it. Mr Ding-ley?"

Said Mr. Dingley. "A reduction of So percent? Why, that is impossible."

"Fact, I assure you, "said Mr. Allen, trying hard to look as serious as Mr. Dingley. "Just look at that picture of Mr. Cleveland, luse to have to pay 50 cents apiece for them and now they are marked down to 10 cents."

"But, Mr. Allen, that is because he has retired, you know. My tariff bill had really nothing to do with it, I can assure you," was Mr. Dingley's solemniresponse.

#### Taming a Cowgirl in Denver. From the Denver Post.

A nild young cowgirl who came ranges to Denver but two mouths as educated and refined is making return progress. She can already step from a street ear while facing in the wrong dia and polish the asphalt with her shell-line gracefully as many of our gifted a women do.

### Made His Will Every Second Day From the Toronto Mail and Empire

Charmam. Ont. Jan. 26.—James W. Brown & prominent citizen of Charmam, their fordat, aged 65, after three days liness. He was worth about \$60,000. He was in the habitely writing wills every other day, so that it is not definitely known yet what he has done with his monety.

From the Indianapolis Journal Watta-I presume you are not as superitues as Carter, who won't take a drink on the thereouth day of the mouth. Lassiforth-No, I only go this far I would got take a drink during the thirteenth mouth of the

# Tweixe Natives of Ohio in the Senals

In the Commun of March 15, 1784, we printed the following queer story, which our readers will pardon us for repeating. Some of them may have forgotten it.

Hennox, Feb. 15, 1784.—This day departed this life Mrs. Lodia Peters, the wife of Col. John Peters and second daughter of Joseph Pheips, Esq. She was married at the age of 15 and lived with her consort three times fitteen years, and had fifteen living children thrifteen now alive, and the youngest 15 years old. She hatch had three times fifteen grandchildren. She was sink fifteen months, and died on the 15th day of the month, aged four times fifteen years." It should be observed that Nathan Bay South the new Senator from West Virginia, is another On A man, which will make twelve natives of that puls in the gert Senate.